

**Amendments to the Claims:**

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application:

**Listing of Claims:**

**Claim 1. (Currently amended)** An apparatus comprising a an induction-heated low-carbon steel tube, said low-carbon steel tube yielding plastically more than about 5% before fracturing at temperatures down to about -100°C when stress sufficient to cause said low carbon steel tube to so yield is applied to said low-carbon steel tube, said low-carbon steel tube being formed from a low-carbon steel that consists essentially of, by weight, about 0.07% to about 0.12% carbon, about 0.70% to about 1.60% manganese, up to about 0.020% phosphorous, up to about 0.015% sulfur, about 0.06% to about 0.35% silicon, about 0.25% to about 1.20% chromium, up to about 0.65% nickel, about 0.20% to about 0.70% molybdenum, up to about 0.35% copper, about 0.02% to about 0.06% aluminum, up to about 0.05% vanadium, up to about 0.25% residual elements, and the balance iron.

**Claim 2 is cancelled.**

**Claim 3 (Original)** The apparatus of claim 1, wherein said low-carbon steel tube has a tensile strength of at least about 130,000 psi, a yield strength of at least about 104,000 psi, and an elongation at break of at least about 14%.

**Claim 4 is cancelled.**

**Claim 5 (Currently amended)** A method comprising the steps of:

casting a billet of low-carbon steel, said billet of low-carbon steel having a first diameter and consists essentially of, by weight, about 0.07% to about 0.12% carbon, about 0.70% to about 1.60% manganese, up to about 0.020% phosphorous, up to about 0.015% sulfur, about 0.06% to about 0.35% silicon, about 0.25% to about 1.20% chromium, up to about 0.65% nickel, about 0.20% to about 0.70% molybdenum, up to about 0.35% copper, about 0.02% to about 0.06% aluminum, up to about 0.05% vanadium, up to about 0.25% residual elements, and the balance iron;

reducing the diameter of said billet of low-carbon steel by hot-rolling said  
billet,  
forming a tube having an annular wall by piercing said billet;  
reducing the thickness of said annular wall to a first thickness by cold drawing  
said tube,  
induction heating ~~heat treating~~ said tube after said cold drawing to form a low-  
carbon steel tube that yields plastically more than about 5% before fracturing at temperatures  
down to about -100°C when stress sufficient to cause said low carbon steel tube to so yield is  
applied to said low-carbon steel tube.

**Claim 6 is cancelled.**

**Claim 7 (Currently amended)** The method of claim 5, wherein the step of induction  
heating ~~heat treating~~ consists of induction heating said tube to a temperature of about 900°C  
~~and cooling said tube to room temperature.~~